

5703. Misbranding of "Di-Col-Q." U. S. * * * v. Laurence E. Cash (New York Drug Concern). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 7749. I. S. No. 3606-1.)

On January 22, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Laurence E. Cash, trading under the name of the New York Drug Concern, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on April 3, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Di-Col-Q," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Mineral oil, not less than (per cent)-----	9.8
Chloroform (per cent by volume)-----	5.05
or (minims per fluid ounce)-----	24.2
or (drops per fluid ounce)-----	101

The product is a green-colored oil with a strong smell of pine oil. It consists essentially of pine oil, chloroform, mineral oil, and green dye.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for chicken cholera, eczema, hog cholera, all cases of horse colic, indigestion, all cases of mange, and tetter, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, fits and spasms, eruptions, erysipelas, headaches, hives, inflammation, all kinds of mange, neuralgia, pimples, rheumatism, croup, and sore throat, cholera and roup in poultry, in all cases of colic in horses, mules, and cattle, for hog cholera, blind staggers in horses, cattle, and hogs, piles and kidney disease, all cases of mange on dogs and cats, and effective to prevent pitting in smallpox, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On February 13, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.